

Amusements and Meetings To-Night.

BOOTH OPERA HOUSE—"The Mascotte."
HAYES'S NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8—"Uncle Tom's Cabin."
HAYES'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—2 and 8—"Sam'l of Posen."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8:30—"The Professor."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—1:30 and 8—"The World."

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS—3d Page—6th column.
ANNOUNCEMENTS—3d Page—6th column.
BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS—7th Page—4th column.
BOARD AND ROOMS—3d Page—3d column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—7th Page—1st column.
COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES—7th Page—6th column.
CORPORATION NOTICES—6th Page—4th column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES—7th Page—5th and 6th columns.
EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS—7th Page—6th column.
EXCURSIONS—3d Page—4th column.
FINANCIAL—7th Page—3d and 4th columns.
GRAVES AND FURNERIES—6th Page—4th column.
HELP WANTED—6th Page—4th column.
ICE CREAM—3d Page—3d column.
INSTRUCTIONS—2d Page—5th and 6th columns.
LAW SCHOOLS—3d Page—6th column.
LECTURES AND MEETINGS—3d Page—6th column.
LEGAL NOTICES—3d Page—5th column.
LOST AND FOUND—7th Page—6th column.
MAGNETIC CLOTHING—3d Page—5th column.
MARBLE AND SLATE MARBLE—3d Page—6th column.
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—5th Page—6th column.
MINING—6th Page—3d and 4th columns.
MISCELLANEOUS—3d Page—4th and 5th columns.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—1st and 2d columns.
OCEAN STEAMERS—3d Page—4th column.
PROFESSORS—6th Page—6th column.
REAL ESTATE—2d Page—3d and 4th columns.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—2d Page—4th and 5th columns.
SATING NOTICES—3d Page—6th column.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Males—6th Page—4th column.
Females—2d Page—5th column.
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS—3d Page—3d and 4th columns.
STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS—3d Page—3d and 4th columns.
SUMMER RESORTS—3d Page—1st and 2d columns.
TEACHERS—2d Page—6th column.
THE THEATRE—3d Page—6th column.

Business Notices.

AFTER A TRIAL
THE PUNCH is pronounced the most delicious drink ever tasted. Perfectly pure and wholesome.

"ALDERNEY BRAND"
CONDENSED MILK.
ANYWHERE.
SURE HOTEL, Fire Island Beach, Leave Foot
Pier 8, 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. East 34th St. 8:15 a.m. and 4:15 p.m.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Arab revolt at Sfax is becoming formidable. — There is still much excitement in London on account of the Brighton Railway murder. — The Legislative Assembly of Victoria has passed a vote of want of confidence in the Cabinet. — The Hertford crew won the Stewards' Cup at the Henley Regatta yesterday.

DOMESTIC.—The public debt was decreased in June by the sum of \$12,323,157. — The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for outstanding five per cent registered bonds. — It is announced that Assistant Adjutant-General James B. Fry will soon be retired. — The name of Thomas C. Platt has been withdrawn from the Senatorial contest at Albany. — Governor Cornell has vetoed the bill providing for better protection of life and property in public schools in Brooklyn. — The Yale crew defeated the Harvard crew at New-London, Conn., yesterday. — A serious railroad accident happened near Kensington, Ill., on Thursday night. — John Burnside, said to have been the richest man in Louisiana, is dead at the age of eighty.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The New-York Elevated Railroad Company yesterday declared its lease to the Manhattan Company forfeited. — Charges have been made against President Groux, of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company. — The public schools closed yesterday. — Professor Draper was successful in photographing the spectrum of the comet. — Gold values of the local-termer silver dollar (412½ grains, 86.92 cents). — Stocks moderately active and higher, closing strong. — The weather—Tribune local observations indicate clear or fair weather. Slight changes in temperature. Thermometer yesterday: Highest 78°; lowest, 65°; average, 70¼°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1.20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

The Star routes in Arizona and New-Mexico alone are expected to furnish indictments against thirty persons. At this rate, Washington will need a new jail.

Yesterday the New-York Elevated Railroad Company made its long expected effort to regain possession of its property by declaring the Manhattan lease broken. At a meeting of the Board of Directors it was unanimously resolved that the lease had become forfeited by the failure of the Manhattan Company to pay the taxes for 1879 and 1880, and to pay the interest upon the bonds and the quarterly dividend rental due yesterday. Suit is to be brought to test the validity of this claim. As the Manhattan Company claims that its failure to pay the moneys due the New-York Company was because of an injunction specifically restraining it from so doing, there is evidently a long legal contest ahead, the issue and precise effect of which it is not easy to foresee.

The event of the balloting at Albany yesterday was the withdrawal of Mr. Platt's name by Speaker Sharpe, and the division of his vote among several candidates, Congressman Crowley getting the larger share, and Governor Cornell the next. Mr. Crowley received twenty votes against Mr. Depew, and Governor Cornell fifteen. Ex-Insurance Superintendent Orlow W. Chapman received four votes, and two members, Messrs. Draper and Trimble, still voted for Mr. Platt in spite of his announced wish not to be any longer considered as a candidate. The appearance of rivalry between Mr. Crowley and Governor Cornell which this new turn in the situation develops is significant of the "armed neutrality" that has long existed between Vice-President Arthur and the Governor, and introduces an element of difference among the followers of Mr. Conkling which the candidacy of Mr. Platt repressed for the time being.

Yale won at New-London yesterday, as it was generally expected she would, but the race was closely contested, and Harvard showed great spirit, being beaten at last by only two lengths. Yale had gained a lead of about a length and a half in the first half-mile of the race, but lost it under the brave pushing of the Harvard boat, which crept up so steadily that in the second mile it was at times difficult to say from a distance which boat was ahead. The struggle here and at the finish are described as without a parallel in the history of college boating. The water was in fair condition, the time was good, the scene was brilliant and picturesque, the vanquished had almost as much occasion for pride as the winners, and altogether it was a very satisfactory race.

In trying to illustrate the absurdity of the claim that the Legislature had forfeited its right to elect Senators because a quorum of the Senate was not present upon one of the ballots, THE TRIBUNE suggested the other day

that the same claim might be made with equal propriety because the Joint Assembly was a few minutes later than "noon, meridian," in meeting. We ventured to think that even Spinoza might see his folly reflected in such preposterous technicality. But Mr. Spinoza is one of those people who, on the authority of Scripture, can be ground in a mortar and yet retain their identity. Yesterday he actually adopted THE TRIBUNE's satirical suggestion as a serious objection to the ballot, and raised the point that, inasmuch as the Joint Assembly was several minutes late in meeting, the law had been violated, and the ballot could not proceed. The Lieutenant-Governor very justly refused to regard this as a point of order, on the ground that there was no point in it.

The excitement in England over the murder of Mr. Gold in one of the cars of the Brighton Railway continues. It has naturally revived the discussion in favor of American cars—which do not, it is true, afford the same degree of privacy as the compartment carriages, but have the slight compensating advantage that murder and other forms of criminal violence are impossible, whereas in England they are not only not impossible, but their probability depends much more upon the character of the passengers than upon the safeguards afforded by their surroundings. The readmission of Colonel Baker, a few days ago, to the Army and Navy Club, of London, from which he was expelled for an infamous offence, must have reminded the British public of one danger to which unprotected persons riding in the compartment carriages are liable; and this danger came only one day later. The statement is now made that when it was proposed some years ago to introduce the American cars on this very railway, the directors found the feeling in favor of the English carriages so strong that the project was abandoned. A few more episodes of the Baker and Gold cases may remove this insular prejudice, and convince the unsocial Englishman that there are times and places in which the presence of a reasonable number of his fellow-beings may be rather agreeable than otherwise.

The immigration of 1881 is thus far at the rate of half a million a year. The total number since January 1 is 243,925—an increase of 66,000 over the same period last year. The month of June alone showed nearly one-third of this increase, bringing 19,000 more immigrants than June of last year. Nearly one-half of the June arrivals were Germans, the Irish and Swedes making about one-sixth each of the whole number. As a rule the immigrants continue to bear out the character already given them—that of an excellent class of population, many of them skilled laborers and many of them already provided with homes in the Far West. Some of the German immigrants during June were of a high order of intelligence and, in some cases, of professional training. The ease with which even the unskilled laborers obtain employment in the West is sufficient to disprove the necessity of any apprehension as to the effect of this great rushing tide of strange peoples upon the country. There is no indication, certainly, that any more than the average number may become public burdens, and almost the whole number will quite as certainly become public helps in adding to the frugal and industrious classes.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

The withdrawal of Mr. Platt does not change the political situation. Nearly all his friends desert him at the first opportunity, as if they had been very willing to vote for somebody else if permitted, but their votes indicate that Mr. Conkling has favored the desires of Mr. Crowley. Whatever votes Mr. Conkling can absolutely control have been cast for Mr. Platt, and will probably now be cast for Mr. Crowley; not perhaps, in any hope of the election of either, but in order to prevent the election of any other Republican.

Out of this difficulty, the proposed conference of Republicans seems at present to be the only escape. An ordinary caucus, in which members would vote by secret ballot without any personal responsibility to their constituents, was properly rejected at the opening of the session by those Republicans who intended to respect the will of the Republican voters, and they will be sustained by those voters in refusing to participate in such a meeting. The proposed open conference will be of a different character. The members who take part in it will know that their action will be known to their constituents, and they will vote with a full sense of their responsibility. The members who pledged themselves early in the contest not to vote for the return of Messrs. Conkling and Platt, or either of them, in caucus or elsewhere, will have opportunity to agree upon somebody for whom they can vote without disregarding the will of their constituents or their own convictions of duty. It is thought probable that the conference will be called by the assent of the requisite number of members to the stipulations named in the agreement, and it ought to bring about a concert of action by all Republicans who do not intend to betray their party.

Mr. Conkling's position is in no way changed by the withdrawal of his former associate. Both were opposed for reasons of public duty, and Mr. Conkling more earnestly and positively than Mr. Platt. No vote can be cast for Mr. Conkling, in a caucus, a conference or in open Assembly, that will not be an insult to Republican constituencies, and an act of bad faith toward the Republican party. There are many able men who have been recognized as Mr. Conkling's friends, to whom these objections do not apply. They have not declared war upon a Republican Administration, nor thrown the Senate into Democratic hands by a faithless resignation. It may be presumed that they would act, if elected, in substantial harmony with the majority of Republican Senators. The one thing certain, as to Mr. Conkling, is that he could not act in harmony with the Republicans of the Senate nor with the Administration, and therefore he is the one man for whom Republicans cannot consistently vote. But no disposition has been shown, and in a conference none would be shown, to proscribe those members of the party who were in sympathy with Mr. Conkling at Chicago, or who have since shown their personal attachment to him. The controlling object ought to be, and if a conference is held doubtless will be, to unite the Republican party by a fair representation of the different elements which are not conspiring with the Democracy to defeat it.

Republican members ought to be prepared for some sacrifice of personal preferences. It is not important beyond measure to the State or to the country that Mr. Depew, or Mr. Wheeler, or Mr. Lapham, or any other individual, should be preferred. But it is exceedingly important to the country that the Senate should not be left, where Mr. Conkling placed it, in the control of a Democratic majority. It is exceedingly important that the scandals and slanders over which Democrats gloat should not be permitted to divide and distract the Republican party in the next State election. Those Republicans who stand in the way of an honorable settlement, by which success for the party may

be attained, take a great responsibility, which their constituents will not overlook.

GAMBETTA'S FUTURE.

Gambetta's recent rebuffs are discussed in a second letter from our well-informed Paris correspondent, who takes the gloomiest view of his future. We cannot say that we share these anxious forebodings, although we are impressed with the fact on which so much stress is laid in this correspondence, that the French tribune is surrounded by a chorus of flatterers and courtiers who misrepresent the man and his work. Born with Southern blood in his veins, he has kept open house and yielded at times to the temptation to make too lavish a display of his political influence. But we do not know that the mass of French people will like him any the less for that. Caesarism they do not want, but they may not be unwilling to have a less impersonal government than they have at present. The quaint simplicity of republican institutions may not wholly satisfy them. A figure like Gambetta catches their eyes, rouses their personal emotions and enables them to applaud a man as well as to recognize an abstract principle. He will be easily pardoned by the nation at large for such offences as holding a Republican court in Paris and returning with an air of triumph to his birthplace in the Lot. What they are more likely to resent is his zeal in recruiting his bodyguard of clients from the ranks of tattered demagogues like the Bonapartists. Our correspondent, whose admiration for the French statesman is unbounded, regards with suspicion and disdain the troop of political tramps that are circling about him with their tongues in their cheeks. Undoubtedly the wisest thing he could do would be to avoid even the appearance of evil associations by dismissing them from his service.

But there is no evidence that Gambetta's popularity is seriously impaired. He has been defeated twice on questions which have not interested the mass of the people. The constituencies were indifferent to the success of the Scrutin de Liste. The other Scrutin had enabled them to express their will at a general election, and it was an open question whether it would be an advantage to vote for a group of candidates whom they did not know rather than for a single one whom they did know. The constituencies were neither pleased when the Scrutins were changed by the Deputies nor displeased when the old system was retained by the Senate. In like manner they had no choice between an early and a late dissolution of the Chambers. They have remained impassive spectators while a successful combination in the Senate has thrown out Gambetta's electoral bill and the great body of Republican deputies have declined to suspend their sessions to suit his convenience. He has met with these rebuffs in one case when his rivals were alarmed by his almost imperial progress in the Lot, and in the other when his associates were piqued by his coolness in interrupting their half-finished labors. In neither case has he been defeated on any issue which was of real concern to the nation. Outside the Chambers he is recognized as the one-eyed advocate of the Baudin case, whose voice sounded the knell of the Empire, the fiery patriot who created new armies when his country was already conquered, the Opportunist leader who warned the electors of Belleville that it was the social question that was frightening the bourgeoisie and that it was for them to prove that it did not exist, and the master genius of the Republic who has reorganized a political system, repressed the ardor of an exasperated people, and directed aright their industrial and legislative energies. Before the people he stands without a rival as the one man who has made the Republic what it already is, and who voices its highest aspirations for the future. Gambetta's strength is the overmastering influence which he exercises over the French people. Such reverses as he has met with in the Chambers may temporarily cloud his prestige with politicians and time-servers, but they are not likely to impair his popularity with a nation that is grateful to him and proud of him.

If, therefore, selfish courtiers are neglecting him, and generals and Orleansist bankers are inclined to carry their compliments to other ears, Gambetta can afford to bide his time, convinced that the influence which he has acquired during twelve years of almost superhuman activity cannot be brought to naught in a single week by a single division in either Chamber. That he will not have to wait long is shown by the narrow escape which the Ferry Ministry has had in the Algerian debate. If he is unable to overcome his resentment he may lose his self-possession and rush into a premature alliance with extreme Republicans like Dr. Clemenceau, who want to do precisely what the great orator declared at Cahors must not be done—namely, to abolish the Senate, revise the Constitution before experience has shown what are the general lines to be followed, and unsettle the foundations of republican government. But this is not the first crisis of his career. He has been the coolest man in France when he was standing on the very verge of the abyss. Why should he be hot-headed now, when he has only to wait in order to regain even his old prestige? His popularity he has not lost.

THE NEW NAVAL BOARD.

An important step has just been taken by the Administration in the direction of constructing a navy that shall be, in some small degree at least, commensurate with the great commercial and political interests of the United States, which depend for their security and advancement upon the possession of a maritime power. On Thursday Secretary Hunt issued an order appointing an advisory board to consider the whole subject of the country's naval necessities. The board will report upon the number of vessels that should now be built, their size, character and armament, and the probable cost of each when complete and ready for service. The president of the board is Rear-Admiral Rodgers, and among its members are many of the most prominent specialists in different lines of naval work. Their report will serve as the basis for the recommendations Secretary Hunt will make to Congress at the next session. It is safe to say that no naval board of equal importance has been created since the close of the rebellion. Its appointment marks the beginning of a new epoch in our naval policy. Public sentiment is ripe for a change. The people have grown up to an intelligent comprehension of the fact that a nation without a navy is powerless to enforce its rights and defend its interests when menaced by any maritime power. On land we are the strongest country in the world, for we are not a nation of soldiers, and we can improvise a great army in thirty days, officered from Lieutenant to general with the veterans of a score of battles. On the sea, however, we are among the weakest of nations. We have sailors and experienced officers enough, but we have no ships save a few old wooden cruisers and half a dozen rusty monitors. Ships cannot be improvised. A serviceable man-of-war is one of the most complicated and costly engines made by man. Every stick of timber in her must be seasoned, every piece of iron must be treated.

The navy we created during the four years of

the rebellion was provisional and temporary. Many of the new vessels were mere transports purchased from the merchant service; others were hastily-built light-draft gunboats for patrolling rivers and supporting land expeditions. All these were long ago sold as of no further use. A vast amount of money was spent upon monitors under the stimulus of the success of the first experimental vessel of that description in her encounter with the Merrimac. The monitors were only safe in a smooth sea, their fighting powers were very limited, and they were so deficient in buoyancy that they became death-traps when struck by a torpedo. Most of them have been broken up, and the few that remain are only valuable to a limited extent for harbor defence. For cruising and general service we have a few large wooden ships constructed before the war and kept afloat at great cost for repairs, and a few small sloops which Congress authorized about ten years ago in a brief interval of intelligent interest in the welfare of the navy. The last naval register enumerates only thirty-eight vessels actually in service, and many of these are third and fourth-rates of very small value for actual warfare. For offensive purposes our navy is simply contemptible in its weakness. Of course any comparison with the navies of England, Russia, France or Germany is out of the question. But we are not even on a par with second-rate Powers. Italy has eighty-eight steamers, of which eighteen are sea-going ironclads; Spain, whose interests often clash with ours, has seventy-three steamers, including ten powerful ironclads; poor, beaten and impoverished Turkey keeps afloat fifteen large armored ships, eighteen smaller ironclads, and forty-five other steamers; Austria, possessing only two naval ports, has fourteen ironclads and thirty-seven other steamers. Indeed we hardly rank with countries like Sweden, Denmark and Holland.

The Administration, we may assume from its recent action, understands the weakness of our position upon the ocean and believes the people will sustain it in an effort to improve it. The report of the new advisory board will no doubt be followed by a strong recommendation to Congress for an appropriation to construct new ships. What sort of ships shall they be? This is for the board to say. Its advice will probably determine the action of Congress. Thus much can be predicted in advance—the board will not recommend the building of any huge ironclads such as the Italians and the English have recently constructed at enormous expense, nor will it attempt to repeat the monitor folly. The first need of the country is a number of large, fast-sailing, iron-frame steamers, with magazines and jingles well protected but with no heavy armor to weigh them down. For their armament we must either make or buy powerful long-range rifled cannon, such as the navy does not now possess, and has no means of constructing. Such ships are urgently needed as a sea-police to sustain our prestige and protect our commerce all over the world. When we get them we can next take up the question of ironclads—a question, by the way, upon which the best naval authorities do not agree. The present tendency is toward vessels with numerous water-tight compartments, not armored, or armored only for deflecting and not for resisting shot. The recent progress in the construction of torpedo boats makes it doubtful whether the strongest ironclad in the British navy would be able to destroy a little craft like the Alarm, now lying in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, before receiving a fatal shock from the torpedo thrust against her side by the long steel arm of her antagonist.

POLITICAL INDICEMENTS.

The indictments found by the Albany Grand Jury, and the conduct of the Court and District-Attorney, become at once proper subjects of public criticism. The motives of these proceedings are known. No honest man can be found to say that he has any doubt about them. The man who pretends that these proceedings were not designed to reach a political end convicts himself of ignorance or falsehood in the private judgment of all impartial observers. The persons who procured the indictments, and who had also, on no evidence whatever, procured from the same Grand Jury one vote to indict Mr. Depew himself, though they were instantly forced to retreat from the latter step by more sober associates, who saw that it would recoil upon them with fatal effect, were active politicians of the Conkling-Democratic coalition. Their intentions were openly avowed in political circles. The adherents of this coalition made open boasts that these indictments would defeat any election of Senators at this session. The facile tools of these politicians were ready in public office or in the jury room, to get up indictments on any pretext or on no pretext whatever, if directed to do so. The question asked was not whether there was proper evidence, but whether this or that indictment would probably prove helpful or hurtful to a political faction. Now THE TRIBUNE does not hesitate to say that this is an infamous scandal, which will bring disgrace upon everybody engaged in it. The judicial ermine has been dragged in the mire quite often enough. But when the laws enacted and the machinery of justice created for the protection of the community are prostituted to serve the purposes of a political faction, the proceeding is unparagonably disgraceful. The only persons who are covered with shame by indictments found under such circumstances and with such a motive, are the persons who procured, advised and participated in this prostitution of justice.

This would be true if the evidence against the accused had been strong. The manifest purpose of these proceedings makes them infamous, whether the persons accused are guilty or not. But the evidence is not strong. The whole world knows what it is. There can be no hesitation in discussing these proceedings, because it is confessed that substantially all the evidence placed before the Grand Jury had previously been given in public before the Legislative Committee. There is not evidence enough of the commission of any offence, by either of the persons accused, to justify any decent man in fastening the odium of an indictment upon anybody. The case against Mr. Sessions is absolutely the only one in which it can be said that there is direct evidence, even by a single witness, to support a charge of bribery. Mr. Bradley is not only contradicted by the person accused—a man in every respect at least as worthy of credit—but by himself, by other witnesses, and by circumstances. Hence the District-Attorney, with wonderful lack of shame, confessed that he could not hope to try the case with success at this time, with all the evidence fresh in the public mind. He knows, and everybody else knows, that he does not expect ever to get a verdict from twelve honest men on the unsupported and contradicted testimony of Bradley alone. Juries sometimes do strange things. But a jury packed with twelve ultra-Conkling men, when under oath, would refuse to convict anybody on such evidence.

These cases were never intended to be tried. That is the most shameful part of the business. It is intended that the stigma of indictment shall rest for months upon men who are never to be allowed a trial. For the instigators of

these disgraceful proceedings do not dare to test before a sworn jury the weight of the evidence they have been shouting so loudly. They know that a trial could have but one possible end—the utter failure of the prosecution to make out a case, and the acquittal of the accused. This, again, all fair-minded men who have observed the proceedings realize. Many of them may be in doubt whether the story of Mr. Bradley is true or not, but not one of them would vote to convict a man on evidence so slender.

These proceedings will recoil. The love of justice and fair play is not yet dead. There will arise a feeling that the faction which resorts to such proceedings in order to defeat an opponent is wholly unworthy of public confidence. No good cause can stand in need of such a prostitution of the machinery of justice. No good cause can be helped by casting upon men a stigma of disgrace, without evidence which would lead to a conviction in any court. With good reason, this assault fails to affect public opinion in favor of the assailants. Before all is done it will cover them with disgrace.

A "DAY" WITH THE GOVERNOR.

Governor Cornell is inquiring somewhat pointedly, what counts as a day? How are the ten days allowed for vetoing a bill to be counted? He says that very lately two bills were submitted to him, of no great public importance, but which he considered objectionable, and desired to veto. The Constitution says that when the Governor does not approve a bill he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, and that "if any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return." The ninth day after the receipt of these bills fell on a Saturday; on this day he reduced his objections to writing; but as the Senate, in which they originated, stood adjourned from Friday to Monday, they could not be returned until the latter day. The hour appointed for the meeting of the Senate on Monday was 8 p. m. This was also the hour designated for the meeting of the Assembly. At a quarter before 8 the private secretary started from the Executive Chamber bearing the bills and veto messages. But unfortunately he carried also some papers for the Assembly, and called first at the Assembly Chamber. Immediately on the organization of the Assembly the secretary delivered the papers belonging there, and went to the Senate Chamber, which he reached at about seven minutes past 8. He there found that the Senate had convened, but only in a nominal way, and had adjourned without the reading of its journal or the transaction of any business. The next morning (Tuesday) the bills and vetoes were promptly presented to the Senate and were received; but the Senate has since claimed that the bills became laws because they were not returned until the eleventh day. The Governor considers that the messages were in season on Tuesday; for Monday, on which the Senate met only, but refused all business, ought not to be counted. The Executive ought to have ten full legislative days—days in which the Senate is assembled—for the return of a bill, and to consider the veto and pass again upon the bill. This he does not so—in a House can defeat a veto by simply adjourning while the messenger is on the way—a Governor cannot with safety retain a bill beyond the ninth day, and if this should be a Saturday (Sundays are not counted, remember) he must send his message on a Friday, thus shortening his time very materially. The summary adjournment on Monday gave him, in his view, another day for vetoing.

When a term of days is allowed by a strict statute, or when private rights, such as tender, forfeiture of property or the like, are in question, a strict and technical interpretation of the word "day" is often applied and is proper. Not so, we think, when it is used in a constitution, and particularly if in a clause giving the Governor time for examining bills. The time is short at the best, and is given for the public interest—to protect the community against corrupt or hasty legislation. It ought not to be cut short by close construction. Constitutions are understood to be written in popular and general language, intended to indicate the will of the people. That will is that the Governor should have ten days. No danger can arise, nor will injustice result, from allowing a message actually sent on the tenth day but accidentally prevented to be delivered on the morning of the eleventh. Serious inconvenience will result if the time is to be curtailed by reductions and half-nineties, until the Governor has only nine and a half days, or nine, or eight, or next week, when Fourth of July comes on Monday, only seven days. The people will be best satisfied if the Senate and House, and the Courts, if the question shall come before them, will give the Governor his full ten days.

Mr. Platt gives it up. Everybody will be glad he is going to have a rest.

If Conkling would imitate Mr. Platt now and resign he would score a first-class service to the Republic. Mr. Platt's reason would fit his case—the good of his party.

A proposition is under consideration in South Carolina to set up a column of granite in commemoration of the recapture of the State Government by the Democrats in April, 1877. The leading organ of the bulldozers says beautifully: "A column which so commemorates the deliverance of the State from misrule will also lead down to posterity the name of Wade Hampton, the hero of the deliverance of South Carolina from misrule, and by whose wisdom the fruits of victory were peacefully secured." To this symbolize Wade Hampton and the victory at the same time, the column should be surmounted by a lyre, and bear upon its face a facsimile of a tissue ballot, a bulldozer's club and a red shirt.

The worst that can be said of Mr. Platt is that he admitted the ex-Primate too much—mistook pomposity and strut for greatness.

It will be a disappointment if the glorious Fourth is allowed to pass without an explosion from Conkling.

Mr. Platt withdrew for the good of the party. That is an example of pure patriotism to Conkling.

Every Republican in the land hopes Mr. Waterson will be allowed to write the next National Democratic platform.

It is reassuring to all bewildered students of the middle at Albany to see that every motion for an adjournment since die is voted down by large majorities. So long as that glimmer of reason continues visible the public will not abandon all hope of a solution of some kind. It is doubtful if the able members fully realize how much they have weakened the popular faith in their wisdom. We give them fair warning that if they adjourn without electing two good Republicans to the Senate, the terms of the Constitution will be violated, and they will be dropped, and they will henceforth be lumped in a solid mass under the comprehensive title of Dunderheads.

Several Conkling organs are out openly in favor of the election of Conkling and a Democrat. That means the election of two Democrats, for Conkling is no longer a Republican. Thus far no Democratic authority has spoken favorably of the proposition. The Democrats do not seem especially anxious to enroll the ex-Primate in their ranks. They prefer to have him stay where he is—namely a Republican hating the Republican party. One John Kelly is all they care for.

Mr. Vivian, the British Minister at Bern, has been promoted to Copenhagen. This is precisely the same promotion which was offered to Mr. Nicholas Fish and declined by him, and which General Grant regarded as a friendly sign upon himself.

Mr. Platt's friends say he withdrew for the good of the party. That sounds much more manly and patriotic than Mr. Conkling's ultimatum: "Reelect me or I'll smash the party."

If anybody thinks the long wrangle at Albany is going to injure the Republican party he is much mistaken. The inability of the Legislature to conduct itself more creditably only forces home upon the party the lesson that a boss is a bad investment. This Legislature was elected under the boss system,

and was a Conkling Legislature. At the next election the party will have something to say about the choice of its representatives, and there will be other qualifications necessary than unwavering devotion to Conkling. Republicanism is one thing, Conklingism is quite another, as everybody has found out. It is Conklingism which is suffering by the exposure.

Another week ends with no solution at Albany. Let us have a rattling old Fourth of July, and hope for the best immediately thereafter.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor Cornell, of Maine, has given \$10,000 to the State College.

Governor Cornell is mentioned as being very industrious, working ten hours a day and sometimes fifteen.

There is a rumor that the venerable Professor Park, of Andover, has resigned his chair in that Seminary.

President Garfield has been invited by the New-Hampshire Legislature to visit Concord during his journey through the State.

David Wingate, of Rochester, N. H., now sixty-two years old, is mentioned as the last survivor of the Dartmouth Massacre. It has been wrongly stated that the late Robert Hardie was the only claimant of that distinction.

Fourteen years ago Thaddeus Stevens made the will giving among other bequests \$50,000 to be used in erecting a refuge for homeless orphans in Lancaster. Not until this week was any movement made to secure the bequest.

King Kalkauna intends to visit the Bluegrass region on his way home to his kingdom, and will be the guest of General Withers at Lexington. His Majesty is fond of handsome horses, and has purchased several from General Withers.

Canon Farrar is a man of medium height; he has a broad, clean-shaven face, rather square than round, a light complexion, and a benevolent expression. His forehead is high and massive, his hair is light in color, and he is slightly bald.

Theodore Thomas left New-York yesterday with his orchestra for a summer season in the West. He will play for two weeks in Cleveland, and then go to Chicago, where he has an engagement for six weeks of summer-night concerts. He will return to this city in time to begin, on September 20, his choral rehearsals for the May Festival.

Of Margaret Fuller, Mr. A. B. Alcott is quoted as saying that her chief charms were the beauty of her voice and her marvelous gift of expression. "There are people," says Mr. Alcott, "who know things they can give no reason for. They simply know them. Margaret was one of these. She was phenomenal, and not to be judged by ordinary laws."

Al Say, superintendent of the Chinese laborers employed in constructing the Union Pacific Railway at Evanston, W. T., is said to be the possessor of the agreeable annual income of \$12,000. He is a partner in one of the great Chinese companies that contract for the labor of the countrymen. He has so far adopted Caucasian customs, and takes out a life insurance policy for \$10,000 in favor of Tive Ulaye, his wife.

GENERAL NOTES.

The statue erected over the grave of General McPherson at Clyde, O., will be unveiled on July 22. It is expected that the President and members of his Cabinet, Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, Governor Foster and many of the officers and soldiers who served with General McPherson will be present. Expected to be present are also the President's family, which will consist of a military and civic parade, a formal address and several addresses.

An interesting contribution to the literature of suicide is made in a pamphlet recently published in Berlin. The suicidal mania is spreading so rapidly in the German Capital that the authorities are earnestly considering in what manner it can best be checked. The pamphlet above referred to states that in the years from 1875 to 1878, 250 cases of suicide were registered per million inhabitants. In Vienna, in Austria, in 1878, 1,000 suicides were registered. In Paris, with 400 suicides, nearly approached the startling figure of 1,000.

Mayor King, of Philadelphia, does not intend that the prohibition of fireworks in that city on July 4 shall be a dead letter or that anyone shall imagine for an instant that it is going to be a dead letter. With reference to the opposition to the ordinance expressed in many quarters, the Mayor declares that the "small boy" upon whose sturdy shoulders the responsibility for the prohibition of fireworks is placed is not at the bottom of the agitation, but that the boy who wishes to get drunk and discharge pistols at random and with impunity is hostile to the peace and safety of the city. The Mayor has no doubt of his power to enforce the law in the justice, and to sustain his position points to the chastity row of twenty-eight children turned to death last Fourth of July.

A new freight car for the transportation of grain was placed on private exhibition in Milwaukee last week. It consists, says THE REPUBLICAN and News of that city, of four cylindrical shells of iron and steel, 34 feet long and 6 feet in diameter inside. These cylindrical shells can be loaded from the top or side, and with proper elevator facilities, can be loaded or unloaded more easily and quickly than an ordinary car. The cylinders are perforated with minute holes that admit of a circulation of air through the grain, thus drying it and preventing rot. The car is loaded and unloaded in transit. The car has a capacity for fully 1,000 bushels of grain, while the maximum load of the ordinary car is 400 bushels. Scientists have long been aware that the power required to roll a given load is only one-seventh that required to haul it. It is thought on axes. This car is an effort to apply this principle to the transportation of grain.

John Gumbiner, who, after more than four months of silence, spoke on Sunday night for the first time since his mysterious disappearance, who related the power of articulation under interesting circumstances and the scene at the moment when he first spoke was singular and pathetic. Two young men from Allentown, who had gone to the poorhouse to see the strange patient, found him sitting on the floor in his room, making him smile and then burst into tears. He immediately said to the reporter: "I thank you." These words had scarcely been uttered when he burst into tears, sobbing as if he had become conscious of some great grief. After many attempts to make him talk further, everyone left the room except his faithful attendant, who remained to him in the Hungarian language and in several Slavic dialects. For a long time he refrained from replying, though he evidently heard and probably understood what was said to him. He then replied in the Hungarian language, but the Slavic dialect, but no persuasion could elicit any more utterances. At his next visit he went to bed. The next morning he rose early, dressed himself and ate a hearty breakfast, but during the day he did not speak a word.

PUBLIC OPINION.